

Fact Book: New York Metropolitan Region

A collection of statistical data on the Metropolitan Region has been collected in a single volume for the first time. Titled "Fact Book: New York Metropolitan Region," it includes 164 plates, 39 charts, and 13 maps of the region, together with a statistical glossary and selected bibliography.

Authors are John I. Griffin, Professor of Statistics, Baruch School of Business and Public Administration, The City University of New York, and Jean Namias, Professor of Economics and Statistics, St. John's University.

Contents include 21 sections: Area Environment; Population; Labor Force and Employment; Income and Earnings; Manufacturing; Business; Construction and Housing; Finance, Public Utilities; Transportation; Port
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A NEW SERVICE

This is the inaugural issue of the CITY ALMANAC which will be published regularly by the Metropolitan Information Service of the New School's Center for New York City Affairs.

The CITY ALMANAC will provide its readers, in one periodical, with information which they have expressed they needed. This information, by and large, will include a calendar of forthcoming events and a digest of current projects — both action and research — being undertaken by public and private agencies in the metropolitan region.

This is *your* CITY ALMANAC. We hope it will prove useful and we will always welcome comments on how to improve it.

The Editor

Programs, Studies, Plans

THE ANTI-POVERTY CAMPAIGN

The abolition of poverty is declared governmental policy and more than a billion dollars of federal funds supplemented by hundreds of millions of dollars in local funds throughout the nation are now being appropriated each year by public agencies for special programs designed to rid our land of this evil. These funds are not meant to be charitable donations to the needy. They are meant to eliminate the root causes of need. Let no one be misled into believing that this complex and obdurate problem can be dealt with effectively by a single or a simple remedy. Poverty has many causes. It is this very diversity which requires that any campaign for its abolition be waged on many fronts with many weapons, with many tools.

Anti-poverty programs in this city and elsewhere have, in a number of instances, found sharp critics and equally staunch defenders. This controversy, now publicly aired, may be unfortunate, but it is not a unique reaction whenever social experiments are undertaken to find new approaches to old problems that have stubbornly defied traditional methods of solution.

There can be no excuse for financial irregularities, although such charges, freely made, still remain unproved. Nor can anyone condone a faulty administrative structure if, as some critics have charged, present procedures only serve to impede rather than to advance the program's goals. But the controversy goes deeper than these matters. At the heart of it is the role which poor people themselves should play in their own advancement toward a better life, in better communities, where all can live and work and rear their young, in happiness, in decency, in dignity. This has proved perhaps the thorniest issue of all.

There are other questions being raised which command attention because they are being asked by serious—and friendly—observers whose motives are not meant to destroy the program but to improve it. Are the funds which are available sufficient to realize desired goals? Or has too much money been appropriated too soon for young, relatively inexperienced agen-

cies unaccustomed to handling wisely the huge sums involved? Have there been imbalances in the division of the funds unfairly favoring one impoverished group at the expense of another for reasons of policy, or pressure? Are long-established, honorable agencies being deliberately disregarded simply because their methods are not new? Is it indeed true that these institutions have fallen into a state of social obsolescence, with staffs, boards, and techniques totally out of touch with the people who are the poor of today? Have the approved projects dealt with the causes of poverty, or its effects? And does it matter? Can the total effort, in fact or even metaphorically, fairly be described as a "war" and do the approved projects really have "poverty" as their target?

Before any real assessment can be made about what has been done to date and what is being planned for the future, basic facts must be known and understood. Faulty premises will yield only faulty answers. Accordingly, THE ALMANAC is including in this issue a Special Supplement on the Anti-Poverty Program in New York
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT
on the New York City
Anti-Poverty Program
pages 3-6

Transportation and Traffic

A special study by the State Office of Transportation has shown that on a typical workday nearly 300,000 residents of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties travel to work. About 35% work in New York City. Generally those who are employed in Manhattan use mass transportation facilities. Those in other boroughs generally use private transportation.

The study contains a number of recommendations for improving transportation modes and facilities. *For further information see "Journey-to-work Transportation Analysis in Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties," published by the New York State Office of Transportation, 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007.*

The New York City Traffic Department is undertaking a study to determine a site for a combination bus terminal and peripheral parking garage to serve the transportation needs of the East Side Manhattan business area. The study hopes to determine the economic and engineering advantages of locating such a facility in the area, or in Long Island City, adjacent to bridge, tunnel and rapid transit facilities into Manhattan.

As a result of this study, the Traffic Department hopes to prepare findings and recommendations regarding a basic plan for the size and layout of the bus terminal-garage, the best site for such a facility, the funds needed to construct and operate it, and the availability of funds from federal or other sources for this purpose.

For further information write Comm. of Traffic, 28-11 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y. 11101.

A report of the State Department of Motor Vehicles calls attention to a depressing estimate of 365,000 injury accidents and 7200 fatal accidents in twenty years, unless steps are taken to improve a deteriorating highway situation, and unless there are more effective programs of driver education. Last year more persons were killed on our highways than in any year since 1937. It may be surprising to some that accidents in cities are not as severe or as numerous as in rural areas. Cities which account for 85% of the state's population had 69% of all accidents, while rural areas with 15% of the population accounted for 31% of the accidents. *For further information write the State Department of Motor Vehicles, 504 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.*

Air and Water

Water Pollution. Among other functions, the Department of Public Works has responsibility for water pollution control. A major program of the Department is its Newtown Creek Pollution Control Project described as "the largest single project undertaken by the city of New York and which has taken 10 years in the making." Costing more than \$150 million, work is proceeding which eventually will serve an area of nearly 15,000 acres in Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan, and will eliminate 78 sewers now emptying their polluted wastes into the waters of the Hudson and East Rivers. *For further information, write New York City Department of Public Works, Municipal Building, New York 10007. Also, readers interested in this subject may obtain helpful facts from a non-governmental civic group, the Citizens Committee for Clean Water, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City 10010.*

Water Metering. Helped by a grant from the Samuel J. and Ethel Lefrak Foundation, the Citizens Budget Commission is conducting a study of the city's water problems, including the controversial question of metering, about which there is divided opinion. An interim report issued in September 1965 "attempts to shed light on some of the special and unique aspects of the metering issue as it affects New York City water consumption and financing." The report discusses "Major Aspects of Metering," "How Water Financing Works," "Proposals to Raise Rates," "Metering as a Conservation Measure," and "Control of Leakage."

For further information about this study and about a subsequent report entitled "Action on Water," write Citizens Budget Commission, 51 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

Air Pollution. Federal and state funds are being used to aid the city's Department of Air Pollution Control in making an inventory of pollution sources which, when completed, is expected to pinpoint the extent, severity, and precise locations of the problem. Under the same grant, the Department is striving to improve its procedures for monitoring air pollution in the city. The inventory and the monitoring system will be integrated programs designed to help obtain the quality of clean air established as desirable by state authorities. *For further information about this project,*

write Department of Air Pollution Control, 15 Park Row, New York City.

Readers who wish to study some of the technical and legal aspects of this problem and a brief history of notable air pollution episodes may find the following volume useful: "Air Pollution Control," published by John Wiley & Sons, and written by W. L. Faith, managing director of the Air Pollution Foundation, San Marino, California. Also, readers interested in this subject may find the 1964 report of the Interstate Sanitation Commission useful. Their offices are at 10 Columbus Circle, New York City 10019.

Housing

In 1962 New York developed a program called HOPE—Home Owners Purchase Endorsement. The HOPE program was intended to supplement other forms of assistance to middle income families, made available through the Mitchell-Lama Law. The theory behind the program was that many prospective cooperators were unable to meet the cash down payment required although their incomes were otherwise sufficient to carry the apartments, if the down payment could be met on some partially deferred basis.

The Citizens Housing and Planning Council has been looking into this matter and recently completed a report of the HOPE program together with a series of recommendations. *Interested readers can obtain further information by writing the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.*

According to a report of the New York City Housing Authority, "unless new funds become available, 1965 will be the last year in which the Housing Authority can contract for new housing projects." The Housing Authority proposes a 3-point program:

"1. More realistic and consistent financial support from the state and federal governments instead of the present system of sporadic and inadequate grants.

"2. On the state level, amend the public housing law in relation to the financing of state-aided projects by the sale of bonds of housing authorities with the state providing only the subsidy. This will make possible the establishment of lower rents in state-aided projects . . .

"3. On the federal level, the elimination of the present provision limiting any one state to no more than 15%

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New York City's Anti-Poverty Program

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS

Anti-Poverty activity for New York City falls into two broad categories: activities financed entirely by city funds, and activities financed jointly by city and federal funds. Because of certain requirements of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), which administers the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, federal funds received under that program are administered through a different structure than programs receiving only city funds.

New York Council Against Poverty

Programs to be conducted with federal funds pursuant to the Economic Opportunity Act are governed by the New York City Council Against Poverty. The Council was established by Executive Order of the Mayor and will ultimately have a membership of approximately 100. The Council, as finally constituted, will be composed roughly as follows: 32 poor persons chosen by neighborhood groups in 16 poverty areas of the city, 15 officials of the city government, 14 representatives of voluntary and social welfare agencies, 11 representatives of 11 major neighborhood groups in poverty areas of the city, and various representatives of civil rights groups, religious, business, labor and ethnic groups. The Council is the policy-making body for all programs conducted under the Economic Opportunity Act, and is responsible for the review and submission to OEO of all applications for federal financial assistance.

Economic Opportunity Committee

Under the Council, as its administrative arm, is the Economic Opportunity Committee. Its membership of 17 consists of 11 City officials and 6 laymen appointed by the Mayor. It is the function of the Committee, using its staff, to apply for, receive and administer funds from OEO for anti-poverty programs in the city, and to implement programs, and to contract with all private agencies performing anti-poverty activities with OEO funds. The Committee staff gives technical assistance to groups seeking to develop programs.

Community Committees

The Community Action Program in New York City consists, in part, of Community Progress Centers to be established, initially, in each of eight poverty areas of the City. The Community Progress Centers will be set up and their programs implemented and operated under the guidance of the Economic Opportunity Committee. Other programs in poverty areas of the City will be operated by private agencies under contract with the Economic Opportunity Committee.

In each of 16 poverty areas of the City, there is to

be a Community Committee. This Committee will be established by a convention of all neighborhood groups concerned with anti-poverty activities, except in three areas of the City. In these three—Central Harlem, Lower East Side and Bedford-Stuyvesant—existing groups will be asked to establish the equivalent of a Community Committee. The Community Committee will set policy for the Community Progress Center and will be the reviewing agency for all Community Action proposals generated from the neighborhood. The Community Committee may also have a planning function for appropriate programs to be installed in the neighborhood. The Community Committee will not operate Community Action programs.

How Proposals Are Made

To illustrate the operation of this program, the typical process for a Community Action proposal would be as follows: When an organization desires to propose a program for Community Action for a neighborhood, and seeks financial assistance from the Office of Economic Opportunity, it will prepare a proposal with a budget. This will be submitted to the Community Committee for review, and if approved will be forwarded to the staff of the Economic Opportunity Committee for technical evaluation. It will then be submitted to the Planning and Coordinating Committee which is the Committee designated by the Council Against Poverty to review and report on proposed projects. A report will be made to the Executive Committee of the Council and if approved, the proposal will be forwarded by the Economic Opportunity Committee to OEO. When a proposal or a group of proposals is approved by OEO, it will make a grant of federal funds to the Economic Opportunity Committee. That Committee will then contract with the applicant agency for the conduct of the programs proposed, within the terms of the budget.

Anti-Poverty Operations Board

Programs financed entirely by City funds are under the jurisdiction of the Anti-Poverty Operations Board, created by Executive Order of the Mayor and consisting of 11 City officials. Its function is to coordinate all City services and programs related to poverty and to review and approve applications for anti-poverty programs to be financed entirely by the City. Generally, the City will consider applications for programs for which federal financial assistance is not available. Applications for such financial assistance consist of a narrative proposal and a budget, which must be submitted to the staff of the Anti-Poverty Operations Board. When a program is approved by the Board, a contract will be executed between the City of New York and the applicant agency, committing the City to reimburse the agency for the cost of operating the program.

APPROVED NYC ANTI-POVERTY PROJECTS

AGENCY OR PROJECT NAME ^(a)	DATE APPROVED	AMOUNT APPROVED	AGENCY OR PROJECT NAME ^(a)	DATE APPROVED	AMOUNT APPROVED
THE AGED					
*Catholic Charities of New York (Foster Grandparents Program) To employ the elderly as "foster grandparents" for retarded children and infants in institutions.	9/21/65	\$ 277,465	Lower West Side Anti-Poverty Board, Inc. To plan a neighborhood community action program (6 months).	4/6/65	21,385
*Federation Employment and Guidance Service To establish a neighborhood training and placement center for disabled persons 55 years and older.	7/10/65	129,275	MEND (Massive Economic Neighborhood Development) To plan programs for East Harlem residents (4 months).	6/3/65	123,921
New York Association for Senior Centers To develop programs for senior citizens below the poverty line.	5/5/65	6,500	Mobilization for Youth To continue a comprehensive neighborhood program for fiscal year 1964-65. To continue its program for fiscal year 1965-66.	7/15/64 6/3/65	1,542,820 1,542,820
ARTS AND CULTURE			Negro Action Group To provide custodial services for the group which is operating a Head Start program.	8/18/65	596
*Brooklyn Children's Museum (Discovery) To conduct a program of enriched learning experience for deprived children with an emphasis on learning by doing.	7/10/65	19,479	Puerto Rican Community Development Project, Inc. To plan a community action program (2 months). To extend the planning grant for 3 months. To extend the planning grant for 1 month.	6/8/65 8/4/65 10/21/65	13,300 19,000 6,500
Afro-American Arts Cultural Center, Inc. For a program in ethnic performing arts.	7/7/65	16,450	Puerto Rican Forum To plan a community action program.	7/15/64	70,000
Claremont Neighborhood Centers, Inc. To conduct a recreational program for children in the neighborhood.	10/18/65	6,000	QUEST (Queens United Educational and Social Teams) To plan neighborhood projects in Queens.	4/20/65	26,000
COMMUNITY ACTION			St. Augustine's Episcopal Church To provide funds for a program of remedial education, field trips and camping experience for youth of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.	7/15/65	35,000
*Community Progress Centers To develop neighborhood based centers in 6 poverty areas to provide youth employment, adult development, extension and coordination of services, outreach through block workers, legal services.	7/10/65	6,269,652	St. Augustine's Presbyterian Church in the Bronx To provide a summer program in the area to assist the community in meeting the needs of youth through a variety of activities.	7/15/65	22,040
*Economic Opportunity Committee For training programs to train non-professionals to work with the poor in community action activities.	7/16/65	267,835	SEBU (South East Bronx United) To plan a community action program in the South East Bronx.	4/6/65	25,172
***Summer Recreation Program (Summer Crash) For a variety of recreational, cultural and educational programs, conducted by agencies in the city, and directed to the whole family.	7/10/65	2,368,870	Social Work Recruitment Center of Greater New York, Inc. To expand social work recruiting activities particularly among Negro and Puerto Rican young people.	11/1/65	25,000
*University Settlement (Forsythe Strip) To coordinate existing programs and services and to develop essential additional services to eradicate the causative factors of poverty in the community.	7/10/65	95,836	South Bronx Neighborhood Orientation Center To fund program for 2 months. To extend funding	9/22/65 10/21/65	6,252 12,504
Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth-in-Action To plan a neighborhood community action program.	6/30/64	223,225	Summer Recreation Program (Summer Crash) To provide the non-Federal share of the cost of the Summer Crash Program.	8/18/65	112,743
Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth-in-Action To operate a neighborhood community action program.	9/22/65	2,500,000	United Block Association To involve and motivate some 2,000 of the most disadvantaged youth in Harlem and the Bronx in a program of self and community improvement.	6/29/65 9/29/65	65,000 15,000
Brownsville Community Council, Inc. To plan a neighborhood community action program.	8/25/65	20,000	To provide interim funds for community action program pending completion and submission of its new program.		
Central Brooklyn Coordinating Council To continue planning for a neighborhood program.	6/8/65	30,000	*Anti-Poverty Operations Board To plan the administration of New York City's anti-poverty program.		238,900
Coney Island Community Council To plan a neighborhood community action program (6 months).	10/21/65	83,172	*VISTA Volunteers For support of VISTA Volunteers assigned to Henry Street Settlement. For support of VISTA Volunteers assigned to the Housing and Redevelopment Board.	8/65 8/65	14,646 162,022
East Harlem Block Development Project To employ youngsters and adults in a training program to rehabilitate neighborhoods, clear vacant lots, and provide aid to addicts, utilizing VISTA volunteers.	8/4/65	83,829			
HARYOU-ACT, Inc. From the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. To continue its comprehensive neighborhood program for fiscal year 1964-65. For a broad gauge community action program for Central Harlem.	9/24/64 11/23/64	1,000,000 3,400,000			
To continue its program for fiscal year 1965-66. For a massive crash summer program.	7/10/65 7/26/65 8/65	1,405,834 5,000,000 2,309,752			

LEGEND

(a) The table has been arranged by categories, i.e.: "the aged," "arts," "education," etc. The name of one agency may therefore appear under several headings, depending upon the purpose of a project. However, according to the information given the editor there is no duplication or overlapping with respect to the indicated sums.

Items without asterisks denote that the projects have been, or are scheduled to be, fully funded by the City's Anti-Poverty Operations Board.

* Denotes funding by Federal Office of Economic Opportunity. In most instances this means 90% support from the federal government and 10% by the city, unless otherwise indicated.

** \$450,000 advanced by city's Anti-Poverty Operations Board pending funds from Federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

*** Completely funded by Federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

**** Advanced from a revolving fund of \$1,000,000 established for the purpose indicated.

AGENCY OR PROJECT NAME ^(a)	DATE APPROVED	AMOUNT APPROVED
EDUCATION		
*Aspira	7/10/65	263,748
To reach Puerto Rican youth who have the potential to train beyond high school level by providing three borough centers to assist in planning for advanced education, and by stimulating community leadership capacities.		
*College and Career Consultants, Inc.	7/10/65	32,670
To conduct a program for 240 deprived students with potential and their parents involving counselling, tutoring, testing and job referral over sustained periods of time.		
*Columbia University	7/10/65	157,020
To provide 160 ninth grade students with special remedial help in reading and mathematics in an intensive summer program.		
*East Harlem Block Nursery Schools	7/10/65	72,679
To develop two effective bilingual nursery schools to serve children, and their parents, in East Harlem.		
***Head Start		4,928,756
For a summer program for 25,000 four to six year olds in the "poverty pockets" in the city.		
Head Start	6/15/65	21,689
To provide the difference in the cost for lunch programs between the amount allowed by the Federal government and the actual cost to New York City.		
	8/18/65	89,243
To provide the non-Federal shares of the cost of Head Start.		
*New School For Social Research	8/6/66	49,944
To conduct a training program for 120 professional personnel who will be working in the Community Progress Centers.		
*New York University	7/10/65	314,031
To enroll sixty promising but low-achieving high school graduates from schools in slum areas in special college programs at N.Y.U. offering special remedial services in which they will be trained as school teachers to work with disadvantaged students.		
*Pre-School Multi-Purpose Centers	7/10/65	530,993
For 3 early childhood educational programs to be conducted by Queens College, Brooklyn College and the Bank Street College of Education. Heavy emphasis on involving and employing parents and other community residents as well as using the centers as training resources for the colleges and other appropriate groups.		
*United Neighborhood Houses (Integrated Pre-School and Parent Centers)	7/10/65	117,314
For 3 pre-school programs to be conducted by settlement houses with emphasis on serving economically and socially integrated families and children.		
City University of New York (College Discovery Program: Prong I)	4/20/65	500,000
To provide students upon graduation from high school with a special program to enable them to enter and attend community colleges.		
City University of New York (College Discovery Program: Prong II)	9/24/65	57,000
To provide financial assistance to 570 youngsters enrolled in five borough-wide high school centers for special college preparatory work.		
College of the City of New York and New York University	6/15/65	2,000
To provide supplemental funds for a tutorial program in which students and faculty of these two institutions will help young people in Harlem.		
Jesuit Higher Achievement Program of Office	8/4/65	9,282
For Inter-Group Relations of the New York Province of the Society of Jesus		
Interim grant to provide intensive tutoring for 150 students for a 6-week period.		
New York City Department of Personnel	8/31/64	24,000
To conduct the Stay-in-School Program for 1964-65.		
	8/18/65	24,000
To continue the program for fiscal year 1965-66.		
New York City Department of Personnel and Board of Education	10/1/64	18,700
To continue the Municipal Cooperative Education Program.		
	10/21/65	200,000
To expand the program into industry for some 5,000 youths for one year.		
New York City Department of Personnel	7/15/65	15,000
To find and develop in municipal agencies in New York City, work-study opportunities for college students.		
United Parents Associations of New York City, Inc.	9/16/65	9,965
To provide funds to operate a program to encourage the leadership of parents in school activities, pending funding by OEO.		

AGENCY OR PROJECT NAME ^(a)	DATE APPROVED	AMOUNT APPROVED
*Borough of Manhattan Community College		50,000
To conduct a college work-study-program.		
*Center for Urban Education	9/3/65	1,119,000
For an eight-university-sponsored center for the study of urban educational problems, (funded through the U. S. Office of Education).		
*College Work-Study Program		1,331,216
To 20 institutions in the city conducting work-study programs (funded through the U. S. Office of Education).		
*New York City Board of Education (Basic Adult Education)		945,452
To provide instruction for 3,045 adults including basic literacy.		

EMPLOYMENT—YOUTH AND ADULT

(see also Vocational Training—Youth and Adult)

***Neighborhood Youth Corps	7/1/65	9,156,310
For employment of youth in government or non-profit agencies. The program encourages youth to resume or continue their education, or it makes them more employable as a result of work experience.		
City Summer Youth Work-Training Program (Through the Comptroller's Office)	4/6/65	400,000
To provide various city agencies with funds to hire youth for summer work-trainee programs in 1965 (in addition to the 1965 Neighborhood Youth Corps program of the Federal Government). Agencies include: Transit Authority; Water Supply, Gas & Electricity Dept.; Housing Authority; N. Y. Botanical Gardens; N. Y. Zoological Society; Traffic Dept.; Dept. of Real Estate; Dept. of Purchase; Dept. of Public Works; Police Dept.; Marine and Aviation Dept.; Hospitals Dept.; Highways Dept.; Health Dept.; Board of Education; Board of Higher Education; Dept. of Parks; Dept. of Welfare.		
City Summer Youth Work-Training Program (Through the City Administrator's Office)	8/25/64	399,600
To conduct a summer-crash program for Youth Employment in 1964. City agencies hiring work-trainees include: Dept. of Parks; Dept. of Welfare; Dept. of Health; Dept. of Highways; Water Supply, Gas & Electricity Dept.; Dept. of Hospitals; Dept. of Buildings; Board of Education.		
JOIN		366,224
To continue its job opportunity (recruitment, training and placement) program during fiscal year 1964-65.		
To continue its program for fiscal year 1965-66.		
New York City Board of Education (Bureau of Attendance)	5/6/65	1,100
To provide technical assistance to the New York City Neighborhood Youth Corps Program.		
New York City Department of Labor	4/6/65	107,290
To utilize retired workers to assist in expanding a program to investigate the exploitation of workers in the N.Y.C. area with emphasis on the civil rights workers.		

FAMILY LIFE

*Puerto Rican Family Institute	7/10/65	122,689
To establish a family oriented service agency to prevent disintegration of the Puerto Rican migrant family by offering preventive and counseling services.		
*Willoughby House Settlement-Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn	7/10/65	43,210
To increase the unwed pregnant teenage girl's knowledge of maternal and child health, and to provide counseling, vocational guidance and educational services.		
*YWCA (Project ABLE-JETS)	7/10/65	217,340
To break the cycle of dependency, illegitimacy, premature marriage and divorce among underprivileged girls in Harlem, South Bronx, Jamaica, and the West Side of Manhattan, by improving their educational skills, starting vocational preparation, and improving social attitudes.		
New York City Department of Welfare	4/20/64	42,000
To provide the City's share of the budget for a project to train mothers in the Aid to Dependent Children Program to better homemakers for their children.		

HEALTH

*Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University	12/15/64	289,652
To establish 4 neighborhood service centers as the nucleus of a comprehensive community mental health program for 350,000 residents of the South East Bronx. The centers will employ non-professionals from the community as aids and will provide free consultation and assistance in the solution of pressing social and psychological problems.		
New York City Department of Health	8/18/65	15,000
To provide health examinations for young people recruited for the Job Corps as required by the Federal Government.		

AGENCY OR PROJECT NAME ^(a)	DATE APPROVED	AMOUNT APPROVED	AGENCY OR PROJECT NAME ^(a)	DATE APPROVED	AMOUNT APPROVED
HOUSING			SMALL BUSINESS		
*New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Administration			Interracial Council for Business Opportunity	4/30/65	25,000
7/10/65	390,000		To encourage and strengthen the development of Negro-owned and operated small businesses in New York City.		
To undertake the physical and social rehabilitation of the 114th Street Block in Central Harlem.			Lower Manhattan Small Business Development and Opportunities Corporation		
6/22/65	26,395		6/15/65	65,000	
To provide social and occupational rehabilitation services for unemployed and underemployed adults on East 100th Street in East Harlem concurrent with the physical rehabilitation of the block.			To develop a program to aid small business in New York City and particularly in the Puerto Rican community.		
East Harlem Tenants Council	7/21/65	139,995	To expand the staff of the corporation.	10/21/65	46,343
To provide a housing clinic and train adults to do minor home repairs.			Upper Manhattan Small Business Development and Opportunities Corporation		
****New York City Department of Real Estate		400,000	6/29/65	25,000	
To provide funds to be used to make emergency repairs in slum buildings; owners will be billed. Three grants have brought the total fund for the fiscal year 1965-66 to \$400,000.			To aid small business in New York City and particularly in Harlem.	7/1/65	30,000
New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Administration			To continue project by increasing budget to meet needs of the Corporation.		
4/29/65	23,950				
To conduct a survey of the East 100th Street block in East Harlem.					
RESEARCH			VOCATIONAL TRAINING—YOUTH AND ADULT		
*Bank Street College of Education	7/10/65	151,560	(see also: Employment—Youth and Adult)		
To conduct a study of the variety of existing professional programs preparing school personnel to work with disadvantaged students.			*Comeback, Inc.	7/10/65	45,180
*Economic Opportunity Committee	7/10/65	225,115	To provide jobs for unemployed young adults as recreation aides in public recreation programs for the mentally retarded.		
To develop a system of research on and evaluation of anti-poverty programs in New York City.			*New York City Youth Board	8/16/65	263,113
To conduct research on early childhood programs in New York City.		113,977	To conduct youth and work-training programs through the following agencies: East Harlem Youth Employment Service; Police Athletic League; Vocational Advisory Service; and YMCA.		
*New York Medical College, Institute for Developmental Studies			New York City Botanical Gardens	8/31/64	41,250
4/30/65	558,480		To conduct a training program in the occupation of gardening.		
To establish a Regional Research and Resource Center for Early Childhood Enrichment.			New York City Department of Personnel	8/5/64	25,000
*New York University	7/10/65	127,157	To conduct a training program for sewer treatment workers and maintenance men.		
To supply comprehensive information concerning the work attitudes and performances of 1,600 youths assigned to the Neighborhood Youth Corps.			New York City Department of Welfare	4/20/64	29,981
*Yeshiva University	5/12/65	57,545	To provide the City's share of the budget for a work-training project for male heads of households on public assistance.		
To increase the quantity and quality of research and available knowledge related to the education and development of disadvantaged youth.			New York City Youth Board		77,711
Coordinating Council for the Education of the Disadvantaged			To conduct youth and work-training programs (April through July 1965) through the following agencies; East Harlem Youth Employment Service; Vocational Advisory Service; Police Athletic League; YMCA.		
1/19/65	25,000		Port Authority	4/20/65	2,240,289
To establish a clearing house on research in the education of the disadvantaged.			To administer a multi-agency program to train workers for occupations in which there is a shortage of skilled workers. Agencies include: Port Authority; Dept. of Labor; Dept. of Welfare; Health Dept.		
Fordham University	8/4/65	125,000	TRY (Training Resources for Youth)—YMCA	3/22/65	42,420
To conduct an 18-month survey of business conditions and employment in the Bronx.			To plan a program of training resources for youth in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.		
Long Island University	9/22/65	155,090	9/22/65	86,930	
To secure information about job vacancies, available manpower, and available skill training, and to formulate methods to eliminate unemployment in poverty areas of Brooklyn.			To continue planning and negotiations for the TRY program.		
New York City Department of Welfare	5/11/65	25,000	Total Anti-Poverty Funds for New York City:		\$59,859,104
For a campaign to interpret the Welfare program to the general public.			From the Office of Economic Opportunity (and including U. S. Office of Education funds):		\$36,260,112
			From the Anti-Poverty Operations Board:		\$23,598,992

About Poverty: WORTH REMEMBERING

"As a nation we must acknowledge that we have failed, maybe not wholly, but in large measure, to break the cycle of poverty and to help people find a variety of exits to self-reliance and social adequacy. Public welfare shares that failure in spite of the tremendous advancements we have achieved in sharpening our goals, re-ordering our structure and corraling additional manpower to carry out our function. Those in poverty, for whom public welfare assumed maybe too large a measure of responsibility for what happens to them, are losing their war against poverty because public welfare has failed to identify what it can and cannot do."

JAMES R. DUMPSON,
from *"The Role of Public Welfare
in the Nation's War on Poverty."*

"Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime"

ARISTOTLE

"In a word, if we are to abolish poverty, mankind must deal effectively with the problem of overpopulation. It is now a prime responsibility, and for all of us there is the responsibility to recognize the facts, to support the movement for its recognition and the consequent steps to protect our heritage and our future. . . . On the national scale it [the assault on poverty] calls for the assurance of social security to all who are unable to earn a livelihood and would suffer without it the miseries of destitution. But it calls for more than that. It calls for adequate early training and guidance, with proper regard for

capacity, for neglected and retarded and culturally impoverished youth. It calls for special measures for unemployed youth, as well as for all ranks of the unemployed. And it calls for the abolition of the degrading discrimination that numbs the aspirations and stunts and distorts the native abilities of millions of colored persons. Let no one think that such measures are a mere cost, a burden on the taxpayer. Even if they were, they would be worth it. But in truth the net cost is nothing or negligible. For where there is destitution there is more disease, more wastage, more crime—and these are costly to the state . . ."

DR. ROBERT M. MACIVER, *Chancellor*
New School for Social Research, —
from *"The Assault on Poverty: And Individual Responsibility"*

of the total of federal financing. Properly, the allocation of each state's share should be based on that state's need."

For further information write New York City Housing Authority, 250 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007.

Education

"Operation Bridgeheads" is a program designed to inform New York City high school students about the educational opportunities offered by the six community colleges of the City University of New York. The project is being financed under provisions of the National Defense Education Act, and is being conducted under the direction of the New York State Education Department and the City University.

As part of this project, a *Community College Handbook* for 1966 has been prepared to provide school and community guidance counsellors with basic information about the colleges. The Handbook supplements and does not replace college catalogs which remain the best source of information for curriculum outlines, course descriptions and degree requirements. For further information, write *Operation Bridgeheads, The City University of New York, 535 East 80th Street, New York City 10021.*

Parks and People

The Citizens Housing and Planning Council has reported that "in spite of the fact that New York City has a rather high percentage of its total area devoted to park land, and in spite of the commendable foresight that endowed New York City with such open spaces as Central Park, Prospect Park, Van Cortlandt Park and Washington Square, there is still a sad lack of parks and open spaces in many of the city's unrelievedly crowded neighborhoods."

Concerned with the lack of progress in the development of neighborhood parks, the Council has conducted a survey on this problem.

Interested readers may want to study the Council's findings and recommendations contained in its pamphlet "An Effective Park Plan for New York City." This pamphlet addresses itself to such questions as (1) What is the basic planning for the development of parks? (2) Whose responsibility is the preparation of such plan-

ning? (3) Does each agency have a policy of its own for parks and recreation? (4) How does each agency fit into the city's overall policy, if such policy exists? (5) What does each agency think of the city's present policy?

For further information write the *Citizens Housing and Planning Council, 20 West 40th Street, New York City.*

Public Welfare

A question frequently asked is "Who receives public welfare?" The following breakdown, prepared by the Welfare Department may dispel some misconceptions about this subject.

Type of Person	Number of Persons	Percentage Distribution
Aged Adults Over 65	47,223	9.1
Children Under 18	311,162	60.1
Adults Caring for Children	81,849	15.8
Disabled Adults	45,329	8.8
Employed Persons Receiving Supplementation	8,296	1.6
Employables	18,306	3.6
Care for Homeless Adults	5,313	1.0
Total	517,478	100.0

The city expended \$549,690,072 for all public aid during 1964 which represented an increase over the previous year of \$74,213,277. To those who decry mounting costs, the Welfare Department has this reply: "All the forces in our society must be mobilized to press for an adequate low-cost housing program, higher minimum wages, adequate training programs, an increase in the number of persons in minority groups admitted to the skilled trades, and improvement in the physical environment of many of our depressed areas of City. Otherwise, the war on poverty in New York City, as in other urban communities, will not only be a continuing battle, but a losing one."

For further information, see the annual report of "The Welfarer," Department of Welfare, 250 Church Street, New York, N. Y. 10013.

Fact Book: New York Metropolitan Region

(con't from p. 1)

of New York; Government; Education; Vital Statistics; Health & Hospitals; Crime and Delinquency; Facts of Poverty; Economic Indexes and Indicators; Maps; Statistical Glossary; and Selected Bibliography.

Copies are \$10 (\$7.50 for public libraries and educational institutions) and may be obtained from the publishers, New York Council on Economic Education, Room 517, 131 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

metfo acquisitions

The reports maintained by the Metropolitan Information Service are available to the public, and persons wishing to study them are welcome to do so. Our offices are located at 70 Fifth Avenue, tenth floor, and are open from Monday through Friday between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

LAW "Tenth Annual Report," Judicial Conference of the State of N. Y.

LABOR "Technical Manpower in New York State," Vol. I & II, New York State Department of Labor.

STATE FINANCES "Annual Report of the Comptroller," 1965. New York State Dept. of Audit & Control.

EDUCATION "School District Budget Data," 1964-1965. Trends of total expenditures for all public elementary and high schools in New York State 1959-1966, by city school districts and counties.

ACCIDENTS "Accident Facts," 1965 Edition, New York State Department of Motor Vehicles.

TRANSPORTATION "Developing Metropolitan Transportation Policies," Committee for Economic Development.

BUSINESS "Business Fact Book," 1965 Supplement. State Department of Commerce, Albany, N. Y.

HOUSING "Housing Statistics Handbook." Basic Housing Statistics in the City of New York, Mayor's Housing Executive Committee.

WATER AND AIR POLLUTION "Report of the Interstate Sanitation Commission," 1964, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y.

PUBLIC WORKS "A Reconstruction of the Year That Was and a Forward View Designed for the Future," 1964 Annual Report, Department of Public Works, Municipal Building, New York, N. Y.

CITY ALMANAC

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SOL MARKOFF *Editor*
BRENDA McCALL *Editorial Associate*

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

JOHN R. EVERETT *President*
ROBERT M. MACIVER *Chancellor*

Center for New York City Affairs

JEROME LIBLIT *Program Director*

Anti-Poverty Campaign

(con't from p. 1)

City, which we hope will illumine rather than further inflame current debate. Readers will find in this Supplement a brief description of the administrative bodies which promulgate policies, a list of all projects supported by City or Federal funds, and the amounts which were made available for each project, from the inception of the anti-poverty program through the Fall of 1965.

Limitations of space do not permit us to do more than give an inventory of all these projects in this issue. In reviewing the list of anti-poverty grants, readers should bear a number of points in mind:

(1) The brief descriptions of project purposes do not always clearly indicate project goals. However, these are verbatim descriptions as prepared by the Economic Opportunity Committee which hopes at an early date to clarify ambiguities and to describe the programs in greater detail.

(2) The total funds for anti-poverty programs as shown in the Supplement represent only appropriations arising from the Federal "Economic Opportunity Act of 1964" and special funds made available by the City. However, one must not assume that these grants represent everything being done by the Federal Government or by the City which relate to poverty. For example, according to a report by Peter Marcusse, the country spends an aggregate of about 4 billion dollars a year for public welfare, about 17 billion dollars for public

education, over 19 billion dollars for social security, more than 4 billion dollars for public health services, and about another billion for miscellaneous welfare services. Compared to these large expenditures, the special anti-poverty appropriations as listed in the Supplement are relatively insignificant, in monetary terms.

(3) The reader must not assume that approval of a project necessarily means that the amount of money indicated has actually been transferred to the operating agency. It only means that the indicated sum has been, or will be, set aside for the specified purpose.

(4) The amount of money approved for each listed project covers different periods of time. In some cases the money is for a year; in some cases it is for a shorter or longer period. And whether any grant will be renewed depends on a number of factors including budgetary considerations, the need for continuation of the program, and the demonstrated success or failure of the project, among other things.

In subsequent issues of THE ALMANAC the more significant anti-poverty programs will be reported and assessed in greater detail. Pending a fuller description of these projects, those who are interested may obtain any additional information they need by writing to the operating agencies or to the *Director of Public Affairs, Economic Opportunity Committee, 100 Church Street, New York, N. Y.*

SOL MARKOFF
*Director,
Metropolitan Information Service*

forthcoming events

This column of the "Almanac" is open to all organizations which wish to list the events they plan to hold. At least six weeks' notice is desirable. Agencies wishing to clear meeting dates in advance may call 675-2700, Ext. 851.

Jan. 15

United Parents Association, Annual Conference, "Public Education at the Crossroads," New York Hilton, 53rd St. & Avenue of the Americas, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Luncheon speaker, Dr. Edward J. Bloustein, President of Bennington College; Textbook exhibit 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Jan. 17

American Statistical Association, Section Meeting, "Statistical Techniques," Baruch School, City College, 17 Lexington Ave., NYC 5:30 p.m.

Jan. 17-20

New York Academy of Sciences, meetings at Waldorf-Astoria, 50th & Park Ave., "Interdisciplinary Perspectives of Time," 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Jan. 18

Association for the Help of Retarded Children, Borough Meeting, Jewish Communal Center, Avenue I & E. 13th St., Brooklyn, 8 p.m.

Jan. 19

Board of Education, regular monthly public meeting, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, 8 p.m.

Association for the Help of Retarded Children, Cerebral Palsy Center, 82-25 164th Street, Jamaica, N. Y., 8 p.m.

Council on Taxation and Public Finance, N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, 2 p.m.

Jan. 25-27

Council on Social Work Education—Fourteenth Annual Program Meeting, Commodore Hotel, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, NYC.

Jan. 26

Riverdale Neighborhood House, International Night, "Insurgent Youth Around the World," Adult Forum, 5521 Mosholu Ave., Bronx, 8 p.m.

Feb. 16

Board of Education, Regular Monthly Public Meeting, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 p.m.

Feb. 16

Association for Help of Retarded Children, Cerebral Palsy Center, 82-25 164th Street, Jamaica, N. Y., 8 p.m.

City Almanac

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